PREEMAN, THE HATTER, No. 90 Fulton-st., invites the stangers who are now in the City to call and secure one of his separate Hara. Pice #3 and #3 50. Beautiful White Beauers #3. \$2 and \$5. Straw Goods of all kinds low. PREEMAN is between William and Gold-sta, two doors from Oak Hall.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.-The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed that?

Parts, at the solicitation of their friends, and in view of their greatly
increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-at to No. 19 Nassan-at, where
they will, at all times, he ready to serve their former purcous and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improve-ments in their equipages and establishment, they particularly recom-mend the medicas to the favorable notice of the public.

JAMES SULLIVAS.

Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Loods & Co.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 181 Nassaust, corner of Sprice, known as the Brick Church Chapel.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OF DAMAGE by FIRE, at the gotal rates, first, W. Belloon, President.

Beisha H. Cheshine, Assistant Secretary. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in SILES, RIBBORS, DEESS GOODS, LIVERS, EMERICIDERIES, LACES, MARTILLAS, HOSTERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchanis from every section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warren et., four doors below Broadway. FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, 204 Brosdway, two blocks showe the Park. UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods at law prices will be found at

will be found at

Union Abases's

Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. 301 Broadway.

Opposite Metropolitan Bondway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—BOOTS and SHOES selling off at cost to close the concern. No. 30 Ann.st., between Nassus an Broadwey. A fine selection of Boots, and a great manifer of Paica Leather thous of all the different styles. We have some Paten Leather Shous as low as \$2.5.

REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUISBERRY Would respect ally inform their friends and the public that they have changed it uninces location, late No. 441 Fearlat. to No. 456 Broadway (or four helow Grandes). They are now prepared to calibit their n pring Styles, consisting of Manic, Velvet, Topestry, Broads, Try grand Legisland.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertain
to the trade RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!-LEADBEATER &

LEE will open this morning RIGHTSPHING RIBBONS, which they have just preclaimed, and will sell them at one half their cost to import. Their store is ready for business at 8, o'clock at No. 317 Broadway, corner of Leoneric et. WINDOW SHADES .- We have on hand the largest

and lest exactment in the city, which we will sell to declars and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our stock conclus of every variety meanifectured. Call and see. G. K. REKER & Co. Manufacturers and Importers. No. 131 Chathamet. REMOVAL .- HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. beg leave to

inform their friends and the public that they have removed if their old location (No. 8 Wallest, which is to be taken down) to exection store. No. 19 Nessenth, between Fine and Cedar-sis, wh in addition to very extensive Sales-rooms, they have a Pict Gallary on the second floor, of upward of 89 feet in longth, or good light, &c. They will continue the Sales at the above pines usual, o' Works of Art and Verte, Fundame, Palatings, &c., of wi-due notice will be given in the daily papers. PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first

premium Pianos, with or without the Rollan, and with the cen-trated fron frames and circular scales. T. Glibert's Boudoir Pianos. Fallett & Couractor's Fianos. (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.) Horace Watter's Pianos and those of other makers at whole-sale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from #75 to #156. MOURNING GOODS, -LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347

MELODEONS .- An assortment of Melodeons larger BELODEONS.—An assorting to of Sector-colls larger than can be found anywhere close in the city, comprising Gordman & Baldwin's Organ Metodeons, with two banks of keys, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. For riemmes, parity and power of tone, these two makes are superior to all others, as they are the only ones tanced in the equal temperament. Sold wholesals or treat ist seen the against Horace Waters. Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS,—LEADBRATER & etc. No. 597 Broadway, are selling BLACK SILK of a superior noise-carranted to wear well, at a reduction of 50 per cent from the continuous time of time techniques. Also, sich BLACK INDIA SATINA, equally cheap.

CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES.-The most reliable Source of Information as to my claims to the Skwing Macon-may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judes Spr. and Botton, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called), principles of which may be bad at my Office, or by mail, by forwarding

ADDRESS BARES
A BARTHOUSE
A BARTHOUSE
A B. HOWE
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SERVING MACHINE CODORGAN BAWTHE MACHINE COJ. B. NICHOLS
J. W. HERAN
J. W. HERAN

N. Hunt.
Hoop, Battell, & Co.
Messas, Wool, Bartell, & Co.
Messas, Wool, Bartell, & Co.
Messas, Wool, Bartell, & R. Santa & Moone, Lynn, Mass.
Charles & Durgh, has to lowers a license to make use or sell SowMachinera under my patent. It has been revoked and extrendered.
Elias Howe, Jr., Fairnire of the
Distant Sca ing Machine, No. 33 Hanover at., Boston, and No. 335
Breadway, New York — May 1, 1954.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-CHERS.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with fines new manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co. No. 251 Housdway. The simplicity of their construction obvisating their liability of citting out of repair, the practical Machines of the and their durability remark them the only practical Machines of the to the public. Besides, the Patent for their Machines of fred the legal controversy in which almost all theirs are involved which fact to of great consideration is purchasers. Those in want of a fred-re article, the cheepest and least, will do well to call before purchasre a stitele, the theorem panetually attended to. Address bag elsewhere. Orders panetually attended to. Address Tromas B. Lacer, Freedigent Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

SEWING MACHINES.-The records of the United States Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sew Machine was granted to John J. Greenough Esq. in 1642. T petent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle of all sewing machines. We have prosecuted Etitas Howe, it the United States Circuit Court for intringement of said patent whole combination of Howe's Licenses are infediging in variously on our patent rights, and no good sowing machine can be my thour violating our patents. We have commencing each prosecuting without violating our patents. We have commenced presenting all infringers. Let the public beware of rouching the spurious Boston machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no contraversy.

I. M. Singra & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

The Avery Sewing Machine (so-called) is an infriegement of my patent of 1046, also of the patent granted to S.C. Bliedget, Dec., 1855, for making the identical stick saids by the Avery machine. I am shout taking legal measures to enter the patent of the said avery machine. I am shout staking legal measures to make them against all persons making, selling unitions and avery machines.

Now READY.—An extensive assortment of well-made and superior Spring Chorning, of the best materials and most feshionable styles at extremely low prices. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Clothing Emperium No. 106 Fulton st. INCIPIENT DROPSY, BLADDER AND KIDNEY COM-

TROUTENT DROUTE'S CHIEFDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed and recommended by the medical inculty as the best and most reliable agent known to the profession in the above compaints.

It is an article of Rolland Gin in its purest state, unaddirected by any noxione crugs, and perfectly free from the poisonest first oil with which all other Gins are improgramed poisonest first oil with which all other Gins are improgramed in the bortle, cork and label. Sold by all the most respectable Daugies in the United States

United No. 22 Benvirst.

BELLS! BELLS!!-MENEELY'S celebrated Church,

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPIGENY, No. 572 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just revied from Auction a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Bruss Carpetings, which they offer at the following low rates:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12 to 14; per yard.

Rich Brussels (arget, 5) per yard.

And all other goods at equally low prices.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP .- TAYLOR & SON, Kings Road, Chelses, London. Just received from the above firm invoice of Brown and Pale Window Soaps. Their being per to the Royal Family will be sufficient guarantee of the excel-the article. Put up in fit and if the packages. Price 23 and 50 of TVITIC'S Responding, No. 346 Brown TVITIC'S Responding, No. 346 Brown

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway,

ZEPHYR UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,-A large

KNOX .- Not the ROCHESTER KNOCKS, nor NOX

WIDE AWAKES AT LEARY & Co.'s, HATTERS,

No. 99 BOWERY!-HIRAM ANDERSON is selling English Velvets 15, 14, 15; English Tapestry, 9, 10, 11; beautiful lugstin Carpets 3, 4, 5, 6; 7; Oil Cloths 2, 5, 5, 4; 5, 6; English de, Byards wide; Uoil Shales, Rigs and beautiful Stair Carpets at 2,6, 3, 4, 5, all at great bargains.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH-GENIN'S WIDE-AWAKE HATS. A large supply just received from the mercons.

be no disappointment in future.

GENIX No. 214 Breadway consoits St. Paul's.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST. CAPPET STREE.—If you want to havy your Carpete cheep, call at E.

A PATERSON & Co. *a, No. 70 Camalen, there you will find Tapearry
Valvet for 16; per yard; Tapeatry Bruncia for 0; (not painted; also
a large stock of Three-ply and largent Carpeting State Carpeta, Russ,
Mais, Oil Clotha, &c., &c., full 10 per cent, less than any other stock
is the city. ENGLISH CARPETS, - REDUCED PRICES! -- ENGLISH

JEWPLRY, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Chat-elaines, Studs, Buttons, Seals, Charms, Lockets, Pennils, Rings, Chains, &c., &c. Mosale and Lava Ear-Rings and Brooches, Jen-Cernellon, Agree, Scotch Febble, Begwood, and Hell Braceless, &c., at Ossonxe, Boardman & Townsknys, No. 52 Broadway, corner of Spring-st, under the Nicholast Hotel.

FREE TICKETS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND PARE TICKETS TO THE CRISTAL PARAUE AND BRANCH'S MUSEUM. BRANCH RESERVA GORDON, NO. 277 Branchway, agents for the sale of Hallets, Davis & Co. 's unrivaled Players descare in Malcoptons and extensive periodes of Museu. All players descare in persons purchasing shoet unuse at the retail cosh price to the natural of \$1, with two tickets to either of the above places of ammanment or one tricket to each. Music and tickets sont by mail five of charge.

No. 19 Notices, polyword rune can decrease as a warr we had more extrasive accommodations for cut regular siles of toffore, and shall, as used, devote ourselves to the sile of Wert Functioner. Fairly Goods, Hourse and Carriages, &c. In a to these facilities we have filted up a Fixture Gallery appeared to the disposal of a solid other works of art, both at public and private sale; and other works of art, both at public and private sale; cuties of sale, refer to our general america discrimensata. Fixay H. Lamos & Co.,

No. 19 Nessus, between Plue and Coda: st

BLATCHFORD'S SOLIDIFIED MILE .- Sea captains, TEMPERANCE HOTEL and MAINE LAW DINING

Saloon will be opened at No. 13 Seckman-et., on Monoay, the Sti of May. Bill of Fere on the American Christophysian. Matta it varied form, 10 cents; Probings and Pies, 5 cents; Coffee, 7 se, or Corea, 3 cents per cup; Soda Water, 3 cents a glass; Ion Water Rooms from \$1.10 \$3 a week, or 50 cents per day.

TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded to Mannia & Co., No. 23 Malden-lene, for their Rabical Cual Tauss. Imported Silk and conton challe Ankie Socks, Knie Capa and Stockings of every description for various veias. Lastropenia make to order for every physical definitive. Open till 9 P. M.

Proof what is proof I To near, to couch, to see;
Your eyes alone your witnesses should be.
CRISTADORO asks all who desire to change the color their barros sich bleck or blown, is call sad witness as expensed with his Execution Hair Due upon the living fibers from to-

ELECTRICITY AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES.—The Potent Hydro Electric Chains care all nervous diseases, Ravannian Renalian, i algorations, Epilepsy, Uterine complaints, and are particled by the hapbest modelest astheticy in the world. Exhibition model office and factory removed to No. 89 White 81.

Serticus No. 89 White 82.

Serticus No. 89 White 84.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a

A GREAT COMFORT IN TRAVELING .- In traveling in region of the year, you are liable to colds, cruche, hunseness, &c.; now just you put a her of the same P & same into your posters, occasional of the same put and observe the resum tails coulding effect to be youngers & Co., No. at Barclay et., General &c. U.Y. Characteria & Co., No. at Barclay et., General &c.

WIGS AND TOUPEES .- BATCHELOR, of No. 233 Broad

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for May 13.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

4. EDITORIALS: Cube and Nobraska; The Crystal Palace Celebration; The President's Veto; The Value of the Union The South and Northern Interests; The Franking Privilege; The Policy of Austria and its Results; Napoleon and his Gliefither: A Temperance Law in Onio; The Ne-braska Infanny, How it was Done; The Roll of Infanny, The Eric Break Mended, &c.

The Eric Break Mended, &c.

II. RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, for the Exhibit on of all Nations, Specifics by Philess T. Barnam, Win. W. Campbell, T. L. Guyler, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gommo, J. B. Baron, H. Wand Beecher, Mr. Heart, Mr. Sullwan, Eithn Furric, Luther R. Marsh, Parke Godwin, and E. H. Caspin.

III. EUROFE: One Work Later Intelligence by the arrival of the steenman Camada of Califax.

IV. CALIPGINIA, Two Works Later Intelligence by the arrival of the steenman Camada of Califax.

V. THE SCATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own Correspond by A. P. C.; Basels and the Western Powers; Registration of Shaves in Cuba. VI., REVIEW OF THE WEEK, The City; United States; Markoy Fearl, West Indian; The Información Panamer, South America; Carnels; Europe; Cape of Good Hope, and

VII. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Connection; Memorles-setts; Rhode Islano; Missouri, and Lidano. VIII. XXXIII CONGRESS Giving the time consistent Pro-greding in the State and House of Representatives of the

IX.ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.

XII. TELEGRAPH: The festest News received by Telegraph.

All. TFLEGRAPH: The Lettest News received by Telegraph.

XIII. MARRIAGES and DELATES.

XIV. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS Reports of the Stock.

Crain, Provision, Caule, and Horse Markets; very fully
and specially reported for The Telegraph.

Single cories, in wrappers, can be obtained at the deck in the

Coun log Room the neutring. Price by cools of the deck in the

Coun log Room the neutring. Price by cools, these copies, 85;

For copies, 88; ten copies, 12 50; twenty copies, (to one sa
crees) 830.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1854. To Advertisers.

copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Previnces, i.e., having for its readers Formers, Mechanics, Merchanis, Fimilies, Ac. Those who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The Webrity Tribuxe. A

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line,

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING

TO ARREST THE VIOLATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The Citizens of New-York, who believe that the proposed Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been repudiated and condemned by the people at large, and who further believe that THEIR WILL should be protected from influences unconstitutionally brought to bear upon the House of Representatives, will meet in the PARS, on Salva, DAY AFTERNOON, the 15th last, at 5 o'clock, to consider the steps project to be taken by the Free States at this momentous crisis-and to demand of all Members of Congress, whether from the North or the South, who adhere to the faith pledged by the Missouri com-pact, that at all hazards they protect from invasion the Will and the Rights of the People, and that to this end they resort, if necessary, to the most decisive and even extreme measures, to prevent the perthe most decisive and even extreme measures, to prevent the petration of an act of perfidy, fraught with fearful, and p dissatur to the peace, the harmony, and the stability of

Unice.

M. H. GRINNELL,
SAM. J. REBEE.

SIGISMUND KAUFMAUN,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
HENRY B. DAWSON,
MENRY B. DAWSON,
W. E. WHITING,
E. W. E. WHITING,
Executive Can. apreciated to oppose the Nebraska Paril

W. E. WHITING.

Executive Com. appointed to oppose the Nebraska Perildy.

Dufied New York, May 11, 1854.

The undersigned, Citizens of New York, excussily join in the above call for a Public Meeting to arrest the violation of the Missouri Comprenies.

Geo T. Strong,
W. T. Johnson,
Geet, M. Ogden,
A. G. Stent,
J. S. Underhill,
Jan. Brouwer,
R. W. Grisword.

W. W. De Forcest,
A. E. Silliman,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
John B. Mille,
W. M. H. Mellen,
H. L. Stone,

ADDRESS
OF THE COMMITTEE AFFOINTED TO OFFOSE THE NEURASNA

Fellow Citiers: When, in January last, in violation of the pledges given at Baltimore by the Whig and Democratic parties, and in yet groser violation of the inaugural pledge proferred to the world by the President of the United States, the Slavery question, with the convivance of the Administration, was dragged into Congress and before the country, by a proposal to repeal the Missouri Compromise, the City of New-York, true to her hereditary institucts, was the first to protest against the threatened outrage as destructive alike of our peace and our harmony, of the national honor and the Federal Union. In four mass meetings of her merchants, her mechanics, her great German population, and her citizens at largo, was the voice of New-York utered in earnest warning and remonstrance; and throughout the free States, despite the inclemency of the senson, the people gathered in their night at public assemblies, without regard to creed or party, and vented their stern displensure in tones of thusder, until their resounded from east to west one continuous coho o popular indignation.

popular indignation.

The heart of the North was stirred to its center by this The heart of the North was stirred to its center by this meditated breach of public faith, without a parrallel in the annals of any Christian people; and the working classes, whether Americans by hirth or citizens by aloption, showed themselves fully awake to the practical consequences of a plot that would forever rob them of a territory which was theirs by compact, in order that it might be caltivated by uppaid laborers, for the exclusive aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocray.

Wherever popular elections were pending, into which the issue could be brought, the canvass told uniformly the same story, and federal influence and federal patronage were exerted in vain to secure an approval, at the polis, of

exerted in vain to secure an approval, at the polls, of onduct of the Administration.

the conduct of the Administration.

Elaborate and repeated efforts were made by politicians, who underrated the intelligence of the northern people, to mislead them in regard to the meaning and effect of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to persuade them into the belief that it denied the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories, that it established the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and that it recognized the principle of non-intervention. These efforts have been unavailing. Not only have such

These efforts have been frankly scouted by the southern supporters of the bill, but every intelligent voter at the North knows them to be untrue; knows that the bill, in the language of the great statesman of the West, "denies to the people of "the territory every aftribute of sovereignty, that it dethem to be untrue; knows that the bill, in the language of "the territory every attribute of sovereignty; that it defines to the people of "the territory every attribute of sovereignty; that it defines them freedom of election, denies them freedom of voting, denies them the choice of their own laws, denies them the right of fixing qualifications for voters, subjects them to a foreign supervision and the control of the federal Government, which they had no hand in electing," and does not even recognize their right to regulate their denreale institutions, and to exclude the curse of negree Slavery.

ple, the Administration, by an act of unconstitutional nampation, that, as history teaches us, would not be forested in a British sovereign, has dared, and even now decrease cereily and openly to interfere with the feed on a four federal legislation; and at a moment when Europe is convalsed and our foreign relations are in Jeopardy, there is reseen to fear that a majority of the House of Representatives, having threat aside the legislands business of the nation, are preparing, at the indiscenses and definition of a coordinate department of the Government, to perpetrate an act which the people, whem they profess to represent, have discussed, repartited and condemned. In this crisis of our country late, your Coannities, appoint of to take such measures as they might deem expedient toward defeating the object of the Kansas-Nobraska bill, feel it their duty to address you. The probable consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are of increase moment, even were it to be effected in dependently of executive influence, operating against the people a will. The repeal of that Compromise, as you have already declared, will be the virtual repeal of all compromises between Freedom and Slavery, and will terminate forever all confidence between the North and the South. The extension of Slavery to Nebraska would secure to the slave States a permanent preponderance in the Federal Union which would enable them to sway the Government in all its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with reference only to the interest of some 200,000 slave-holders, and without regard to the will or the welfare of 20,000,000 of free citizens.

and without regard to the will or the welfare of 20,000,000 of free cilizens.

Arise, then, is your might, and declare that this monstrous perfidy, however, nided or sheeted, shall not succeed. Bid the Administration beware how they tamper with your representatives—bid your representatives remember the intainty that awaits those who sell for a mess of pottage the birthright of their constituents. Let Committees of Correspondence as in the days of our fathers, when plots less transonable were rife against our liberties, be organized in every town. Let remonstrances and protests again flood the Senate and the House, to remind them that both Concress and the Executive are the servant of the people. Let the clergy, unmoved by coarse assaults and infield sneers, maintain their high and rightful position, and protest, as American citizens and Christian ministers should Let the clergy, unmoved by coarse assaults and infinite seners, maintain their high and rightful position, and protest, as American citizens and Christian ministers should protest again to the South, that the bill, if passed, will be wanting in the first elements of valid legislation. That you disa yow and repudiate in advance, the threatened surrender of your ancient heritage. That you will not consent to the exclusion or degradation of free labor in any territory morth of 36 deg. 30 min., and that all who propose to introduce slaves above that limit will attempt the outrage a their ewa risk, and, in anticipation of the worst, organiz promptly an emigration to Kansas and Nebraska, of intelligent and free laborers, who will not permit the soil concentrated to freedom to be polluted by a slave.

The urgency of the case demands instant action, and your Committee do therefore recommend the immediate helding of mass meetings throughout the country, to consider the steps proper to be taken in so grave and solemn an emergency, and especially to encourage those members of the Heuse of Representatives, whether from the North or the South, who, unseduced and unterrified, adhere honorably to the faith plighted in the Missouri Compromise, to persevere in all lawful ways to maintain inviolate that ancient compact, and to arge of them, should it become necessary, to resort to the most decided, even extreme, measures to prevent the perpetration of an act so fearfully prechant with national disaster.

measures to prevent the perpetration of an act so fearfully pregnant with national disaster.

By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, Chairman process.

HENRY B. DAWSON

THE ROLL OF INFAMY.

The Representatives from Free States named below voted on Monday to take up the Kansas-Nebraska bill with a view to urge its immediate passage, viz.:

AN HARPSHIEL Harry Hibbard.

Assamuss Transport Runct Island None
Runch None
Runch None
Runch None
Runch Numan M. Tweed, William A. Walvet
Runch Numan M. Tweed, William & Walvet

Rike Wales, N. Barn, at John J. Tsjotor-6. New-Jresky-Samuel Lilly, George Vali-2. New-Jresky-Samuel Edity, George John Robinius, Jr., William H. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Redore, Knistlan M. Straub, Hendrick B. Wright, Asa Packer, William H. Kartz, John L. Bawen, Michael C. Trutt-11, Onto-David T. Dianey, Fred. W. Green, Edson B.

lide-3.
INDIAVA-Smith Müller, Wm. H. English, Cyrus L. Jurhem, Jas. H. Lene, Thomas A. Hendricks, John G. Marie, Norman Eddy-7. Ittisors-James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Rich-

Michicas David Stuart, D. A. Noble, Sami, Clark - 3, I towa - Bernbardt Hern, Cattyonsya - Milion S. Latham, Jas A. McDorgall - 2, Total 41 from Free States; to whom add J. Glancy Jones of Pa., who paired off in favor of the bill, which was the same as voting

In the Senate, vesterday, Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the Editors of The Sentinel for publishing the debates of the Senate in that paper, which was debated for an hour, and then laid over. The vetered Insane Land bill was taken up, and Mr. BAD- was first introduced eighteen hundred and odd years GER addressed the Senate at length in support of the constitutionality of the bill, when its further consideration was postponed to Monday next.

In the House the Nebraska question came up immediately after the assembling of that body, on a resolution offered by Mr. Richardson to terminate the debate on the Nebraska bill on Friday, at 12 o'clock. The entire day and evening was consumed | Legislature, we were surprised by the passage through in motions of various kinds, debates touching questions of order, calls of the House, appeals, &c. The session was one of intense excitement, but no definite City of Rocheste, by the dispension of the waters of the Genecic River for the apply of the Eric and Genesee Vailey Canala. result was arrived at.

By a further dispatch from Halifax we have a more complete account of the news brought by the Canada. The chief point of interest is the statement relating to the correspondence between Mr. Soulé and the Spanish Government. This appears to be such that the distinguished diplomat may be expected home any day. Then we shall perhaps find out whether he has exceeded his instructions, or whether some Mr. Ward has been sent out to him with private and partieular orders in such a form that they may either be acknowledged or repudiated by the Administration. This was the case, it seems, with the other great American diplomat who was sent to treat with Santa Anna, and possibly Mr. Soulé has been served in the same way. However, instructions or no instructions, let him get up a war for the extension of Slavery, and s grateful country will hasten to reward his services.

We give in another column a report of the closing orguments of Counsel, Judge's charge, and the verdiet of the Jury in the conspiracy case at Easton. This case, which has occasioned the greatest excitement in that town, is remarkable mainly from the considerable number of respectable persons engaged in it, and from the revolting baseness of the mode they are declared by the verdict to have adopted to filch money from an imbecile dotard. What punishmen is to be inflicted upon them we do not know, as at the time when our report was sent yesterday the Court had not decided on the demand of the defendants' counsel for a new trial; but we shall doubtless learn the conclusion in season for THE TRIPUNE of to

The Soft State Committee, it will be seen, have decided not to run a race with the Hards for the precedence in nominating a State Ticket. They probably thought there was no use in trying, since their failure in a like attempt at Syracuse last year. The Softs, it will be seen, indorse Pierce's Administration (Nebraska of course included) and Seymour's Liquor Veto. If such a double load as this don't sink them, it will only be because they are at the bottom al-The trial of Mrs. Hayes for the murder of Dr.

be regarded by the public as a perfectly just con-THE NEBRASKA SWINDLE.

Lutener was concluded vesterday by a verdict of ac-

quittal, the Jury declaring that though they believed

the deceased was murdered, there was no evidence to

fix the guilt upon Mrs. Hayes. This will no doubt

Our dispatches from Washington last night show that the contest has begun on that infamous measure. We rejoice to see the spirit and determination with which its opponents enter upon the tesk of strangling the monster. Let them but go on as they have begun

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., ARCTIONEERS.—We respecifully notify our friends, and the public generally, that we have removed our Salesmonts from No. 8 Wall-at to the standard nor asked for it. It was introduced, as Mr. Benton has alleged by our correspondent, we cannot believe it. No. 18 Names, between Fine and Ceder was, where we have have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than in reloting, and shall, as usual, devot consistive to the standard of Art Farmithure. Flarey Goods, House and Certages, &c. In addition to these facilities we have fitted up a Fletare tallery upward of the properties of the known will of the properties of the form of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of the properties of the form of the first of t hard sense in the House who really desires to defeat the scoundrel scheme. We beg to know why this measure should not be referred to THE PEOPLE! Are its authors afraid of this tribunal! To refer it to them is the object, and the rele object, of the minority in their present struggle. Why should it not be done ! Answer us, ye who counsel submission to the unhely conspiracy against freedom by Douglas & Co.

DOUGLAS ON DIVINITY.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas condescended last Monday to give the Christian Clergy some advice and admonition as to their sphere of clerical duty. We have looked in vain for a full report of his remarks on this head; but, in its absence, the following extract from our telegraphic synopsis will serve:

our telegraphic synopsis will serve:

"He dispeted the fairness of the course pursued by the ministers in speaking against the Nebraska bill on a day and in places where there could be no raply made. He objected to making the Sabbath an electionsering day and the occasion for sump speeches. He then said: I say that the purity of the Christian Church, the purity of our holy religion, and the preservation of our free institutions, require that Church and State be separate, that the preacher on the Sabbath day shall find his text in the Bible, shall preach Jesus Christiand Him crucified, shall preach from the Holy Scriptures, and not attempt to control the political expanisations and political parties of the day."

—We forcet whether it is Joa Miller or some other.

-We forget whether it is Joe Miller or some other Joe who relates the case of a culprit on whom the Judge was proceeding to pronounce sentence, when the subject of his by no means flattering strictures interposed with-"Sir. allow me to inform you that your remarks are grossly, offensively personal, and, if you have no objections, I would suggest to you the propriety of changing the subject." That Douglas should cherish a kindred repugnance to any pulpit discussion of the Nebraska bill, is 'as natural as life.' McFingal, in Trumbull's capital Revolutionary Whig satire, could not see why the Tory functionaries of his time should be grateful to Providence for the good things they enjoyed, when it was notorious that they were not bestowed by Providence, nor any one on that side of the house. That the champion of respening the great Nebraska Territory to Slavery, whence it has been thirty-four years absolutely excluded by law. should object to pulpit discussions of his measure is the best testimony in favor of the general righteousness and wholesomeness of our current sermons, that we have lately seen.

Mr. Douglas is greatly concerned for "the purity of our holy religion" in case the Clergy don't stop preaching against National sins. He would have them stick to denunciations of sin in the abstract-telling their hearers how exceedingly sinful it is, and how carefully they ought to avoid it. But to tell a Tongo Islander that he ought not to eat his captives-or an African chief that he ought not to make war on neighboring tribes, in order to make slaves to sell for rum and tobacco-or an Arab that he ought to avoid Polygamy-all such rebukes of practical sins are forbidden by the Gespel according to St. Stephen Arnold. When "Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man," he overstepped the line of his duty as a preacher of rightcousness; and when the rough, blunt old Baptist said to enthroned Herod, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife," he deserved-according to Douglas divinity-to have his head chopped off, as it was. What business had a preacher to be meddling with Herod's domestic relations or "peculiar institutions?" Why wasn't he content to "preach the · Gospel," inveigh against "the exceeding sinfulness · of sin" in general, and avoid all reference to particular sins and sinners! By keeping thus within his legitimate province, he might have saved his head, and probably been "called" to the most fashionable synegogue in Jerusalem, with Herod for a gratified occupant of one of the hundred-dollar pews, and Herodias and her daughter making him costly presents and complimenting him on the orthodoxy of his views and the thrilling fervor and beauty of his pulpit performances. It is very clear that the Gospel according to Douglas effects a great improvement in the comfort and safety of its apostles on that which ago. In fact, this is an age of improvement; and since it has discovered that pandering to Slavery is the perfeetien and touchstone of Democracy, there is no tell-

ing where its "progress" will stop.

ROCHESTER CANAL CLAIMS. Some ten days before the adjournment of our late

Believing most carnestly that this bill was wrong in principle, and that its passage would operate as a predent for further claims of like character to a ruinous amount, we wrote and printed an article intended to aid in arresting such passage in the Senate. We did not know the name of a single claimant of the "damages" aforesaid, were nowise prompted or asked to write on the subject, and had no possible interest or motive for speaking as we did, aside from our ideas of the dictates of Justice and Public Good. The Econing Journal responded, very kindly and mildly, on the part of the claimants-or rather, in explanation of their grounds of claim-and we rejoined, stating expressly that we should not object to an inquiry into the alleged damage, provided the Canal Appraisers were instructed to assess benefits as well as damages. Here we stopped,

as the bill made no headway in the Senate. Messrs. Hervey Ely and Thomas Kempshall of Rochester, who would seem to be chiefs among the Rochester claimants, and who were in Albany lobbying for the passage of their bill when our articles appeared, have recently issued a manifesto on the subject, addressed To Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune." Our first article, they are herein so kind as

to inform us, was representation of bad tests, bad help and untrath, code expressed in the dialect of the per-house. No pains seeing a part of to make it gratuitously off codes as well as great

-whence the gentlemen proceed to illustrate their ideas of literary decorum and good taste by such lan-"In rep's to the vergar and wanten attack, we have to say in the st place that we desire neither your triendship, nor your affections a preint not to be damaged by the one nor capited by the other.

Acc.

The gentlemen proceed to give their own version of the facts on which their claim is based, speaking of the water of the Genesce River as "our water." &c. &c. and, in reply to our suggestion that benefits as

sward in the premises, they say-We want rothing but instice—we descend that. We want both benefits and damages as prissed. It is no new descripe to us that both benefits and damages should be apprissed. We assented to it in 1823. We assented to it IT years ago, when the France wanted and took some valuable sew mills we correct for the entergowent, and assessed our benefit therefrom many thousand feature. The cann't is not yet entarged and we are still patently waiting for the benefits to be realized which have been so these articles.

Very well: If this was just what the claimants wanted, it was of course embodied in their bill, as originally submitted by them to the Legislature. Here is their bill as they presented it-let us see:

is their bill as they presented it—let us see:

"The Peple of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Armerby do caset us follows:

"Section 1. The Canal Appraisers are hereby authorized and directed to proceed to hear and determine the claims presented to them, by Thomas Kempshall, Hervey Ely, exceuter of Einslan D. Ely, Josephan Child, George H. Ely, Alfred Ely, See, &c., and to make to them, their assignees or legal representatives, respectively, just and continue and appraisement of the damages by them respectively sentained, by and from the diversion of the seatons of th While the great mass of the people at the North are unanimous in their intelligent and determined opposition tude of millions. As to the hesitation of the Free-I Asy sward made under this set may be paid either in or, in the discretion of the Coutroller, by the two of certifi-

be specified in such certificates, with interest thereon, at such rate, no. par stock of the State, having the same length of time to manner."

- Here . 's the entire bill, omitting only the name of most of th. claimants; and our readers can see whether it does to. r does not provide for the appraise. ment of benefits as well as damages by reason of the Canals. This was the b. 'Il which Messrs, Kempshall, Ely & Co. submitted to , 'he Legislature, and came wn to Albany to bore thr. augh the Legislature, True, it was somewhat modified , y the House before it passed that branch (72 to 22;) but a hat was no merit of Messrs. Kempshall, Ely & Co., who, e own ideas of what the Legislature should do are embo, lied in the original bill, as quoted above.

We have tried to obtain the bill as it finally pa. "sed the House, but have thus far been disappointed. We' believe the principle of one-sided estimate was not overruled by the amendments. And to show that our objections (which had no conceivable sinister impulse. as we did not know who were the claimants) were not singular nor baseless, we submit the following extracts from the remarks in opposition to the bill of the Hon. F. A. Conkling, a most intelligent, capable and faithful Member from this City:

"Sir, the proposition in its present form seems to use so manifestly unsould and one-sided, that I would fain hope this Committee will pause and reflect, that it will carefully scrattling the subject and the practical workings of such a bill in such a case before giving to it its suction.

cities.

Six there is truth connected with the locality in which the sesson three damages is laid, which gives us an emphatic admosting to be meanly scrupilate with regard to them. The City of Rochester has confoun the earliest inflavor of our causia, and if this bill shall pass City of Rochester and its neighborhood are destined indefinitely continue, a most exhausting drain upon the Treasury of the State, fact, the losses which the State suctained at the bands of Rochesteric counted almost by millions, long before the Eric Canal was most ed. spicted. The track which nature stoked and graded for that canal ran ere its waters were never-suffered to flow. The course which was excited and agreed, upon by the wise authors of that great work end have carried it for from the homes and the interests of these

efficiency.

"Mr. C. here dwelt at some length upon the route originally concemptated, referring to the Hist. N. Y. Catals, vol. 1, p. 24, and spoke in declarance which would have been saved, but for the defending on accommodate Rechester, and of the mountain grades at Lockport, thich might have been meanrably swoled. He next alluded to the chief might have been meanrably swoled. He next alluded to the securitarity unstanted by all engaged in the next satisfact or the Eries constantly unstanted by all engaged in the next satisfact on the Eries.

Nation the next place. Sir, this bill admits, and will hereafter be re-cried to far the purpose of meanstaining that the gentlemen thorsels and all those who may hereafter seep into their places, has substained and constantly accruing and increasing claim agon the site, men which the awards now contemplated fre but an install own, extraining only arrestages to the present time, and leaving the ame thing upon for repetition again and again for all fature.

erally been damached by 'reason of the diversion of the water from the Genze Eliver.

"That all these parties have been damantined during these years, the bill is made to settle and conclusively to determine; and then without continuing the invasitation to any geographical limit, or even to say cause, or species or modes of damage in parsicular the Ganal Appraisers are directed to say how much this large number of persons and their assignment and again representatives have softered along the report upon this very subject, herefore spenitured by many former of the series of the series

Legislation like that now proposed offers a reward to all who ill keep up the show of manufacturing or of milling which there an adequate facilities to carry on, with the direct purpose and exception of receiving from the State in the shape of damages, all at their transactions fail to net them. The material result will be at milling on the Genesee will go or increasing, in the full assurance of the largest and surest profits, so long as the State does not be

-We might pile proof upon proof of the injustice and dangerous character of this Rochester claim; but who needs it? Let it be sanctioned, and we may bid a long farewell to the Canal Enlargement, and never again kepe to see the bottom of our State Treasury covered. But we do not think it can be carried.

A WAR FOR CUBA.

The moment the Nebraska Iniquity is consummated, it should be consummated, the Administration will seek to distract public attention from that abhorred deed by getting up a row with Spain. Whether this will be pushed to the point of actual War is not yet certain; but the President and his advisers hope and expect it will. They have resolved to impose on the feeble and decrepit Spanish Government conditions which cannot be accepted without disgrace, and insist on every jota of them to the last. Should Spain refuse them. War is to be made, and Cuba seized if possible -and the projectors entertain no doubt of our ability to overrun and subjugate that island in six weeks from the declaration-at all events, before any reenforcements from Spain can reach it. This achievement, by adding about a fifth to the slaveholding territory and population of the Union, is expected to unite the South under the flag of Pierce & Co. and drown the Nebraska excitement at the North in the cry of "Our Country, right or wrong? Hurrah for Cuba and manifest destiny!" Such, we are well assured, is the programme agreed on at the White House; and it is an even chance that we shall be at war with Spain on

We challenge the curious annals of history for a more striking progressive change in the sentiment of a nation than that which has taken place in regard to Abolition, pure and simple, in the free States of America. A few years ago and the name of Abolitionist was identified with social outlawry. Southern States put a price on the head of Garrison; southern Post-Offices opened letters and papers; and Committees of northern Safety-men burned Abolition journals by the heap; mobs drove the emancipation apostle from Ealtimore-burned down a Liberty-Hall in Philadelphia-shot down Lovejoy for printing and speaking democracy-and everywhere persecuted the name, fame and persons of the Abolitionists. Three years ago a mob headed by Isaiah Rynders, breke up their meeting at the Tabernacle, and fairly pursued them from the City. Two years ago they could not obtain here a place to assemble in, and were obliged to go to Syracuse to hold their Anniversory. But now all this is changed. They are welcomed to one of the largest and handsomest churches in New-York, and for the past two days their discussions have not only been entirely undisturbed, but have been attended by crowded and sympathetic audiences of the most respectable people. Even conservatism and moderation now listen without a shock to the bold utterances of these quondam fanatics. Such is the effect produced by the conviction which is now gaining complete possession of the public mind at the North, that the South is mithless to its own pledges and is resolved to extend the area of Slavery at whatever risk. This great change has been wrought by the Nebraska bill, and as yet we are only well as damages should be estimated in making up an at the beginning. Garrison, Phillips, and all their compeers, could not have made so many Abolitionists and Disunionists in half a century, as Pierce, Douglas Badger and Clayton have made in three months. The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, WM. LLOYD GARRISON

and WINDELL PHILLIPS—three of the most eloquent chempions of Universal Freedom in all the country—will speak at the Tabernacle this evening, at the First Anniersary of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. This is the Society which instituted the course of Anti-Slavery Lectures delivered at the Tabernacle last winter. RUM LICESSES.-The Board of Excise for the Fourth

Ward issued 167 licenses yesterday-making a total of 375 rum shops licensed in both days for the present year in the Fourth Ward. Of those granted yesterday, 11 are situated in Oliver-st., 15 in Oak, 22 in Cherry, and 29 in Walker-st. Many of the houses above-montioned are dens for prostitutes, thieves, &c. Ald. Baird, and the Councilmen, composing the Board of Excise, were exceedingly obliging to the applicants, issuing licenses to men and women, and as we are informed, to persons not citizens of the United States-which is contrary to law. The Board adjourned at 2 o'clock, P. M. On their way from the Hall they were met by two applicants, man. They returned and granted them licenses.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

We publish in THE SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE the morning the reports of the sermons and the proceed ings at the Anniversary meetings of the following 84.

cieties and Institutions:

The New York Institution for the Blind.
The Assertion Science 4 Tract Society.
The Presbytetien Board of For his Missions.
The American and Forcian Christian Union.
The General Systed Sabbath School.
The New York State Chlomatation Society.
The American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishian Society.
The American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishian Society.
The New York Sunday Union Society Meeting of the Sanky-hools at the Tabermack.

hools at the Tabernacie. The Ladies Home Missleuary Society of the Methodist Roises. The American and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society.

The American Anti Slavery Society.
The American Home Mesionary Society.
The American Tract Society
The American Tract Society
The American Tract Society.
The Frient Association of the Union Theological Seminary.
The Frient Association of New York.
The American Bible Society.
The Sunday School Antiversary of the Pive Points House of Le

American Congregational Union, New-York Young Men's Christian Union. American Temperance Union.

Anteriora Tomp State Union.

3 he American Tomp State Union.

1 he Anteriora Anii Siavery Society.

The N.w. Tork Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

American & usionary Association.

Copies can be had at the desk in wrappers ready for mailing at 6, cents per copy.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE STRUGGLE ON THE NEBRASKA BILL

cial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Thursday, May 11, 1854, On Wednesday night, Upham of Mass. made the

speech of the session. The Whigs fight well, but they are not heartily sustained by the other opponents of the bill, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, Haven, and the Softs generally. The

they call factious resistance, and of course there cannot be a cordial cooperation with many of the Softs. Washington, Thursday, May 11-9 P. M. There is now every probability that the House will continue in session until Tuesday next, such is the determination of the minority. On Tuesday, the Pacific Railroad hill will come up as the special order.

former are conscientiously opposed to offering what

and thus the Nebraska bill will be thrown behind. THE TEIDUNE'S article of yesterday has produced great excitement. There is no prospect of adjournment, and no flinching among the opponents of the measure. Douglas s greatly enraged. It is said there are forty men who are edged to vote against French Spoilations and all Railroads Nebraska succeeds. Threats are made to read Tux TRIBUNK in the House. Hope this may be done. The Treat with Switzerland is opposed because of the article pera-ing unnaturalized foreigners to acquire and hold real estate. That provision will be stricken out. The anathemas against Tue TRIBUNE don't alarm us at this end. The House will probably sit till Tuesday.

The Union of this morning says if ample satisfaction be not allowed for the scizure of the Black Warrior, it will advocate the immediate blockade of Cuba.

VENTION.
Special Disjetch to The N. Y. Tribane.
ALBANY, Thursday, May 11, 1854. The State Committee have called the Democratic (Soft-

Shell) State Convention to meet at Syracuse Sept. 6, to consist of four Delegates from each Assembly District. The resolutions approve the principles of Pierce's Administration and of the Veto of Gov. Seymour. XXXIII CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

The resolution was debated for an hour, and then, with-

from the House at the request of the Senate, and laid over.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of 37,000 copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. Laid over.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution amending the rates that no bill passing the Senate shall be sent to those until three days after action on it. Laid over.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution of inquiry as to expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to fine the fortifications at Tortugas and Key West. Adopted. The (velocal) Insane Land bill was taken up.

Mr. BADGER spoke two hours, sustaining the contationality of the bill. He held that the power to dispose the public lands was vested in Congress, without limitation. He read from the journals to show that greef land to Kentucky and Connecticut for the Deaf Dumb Asylum had been voted for and supported Messrs. Buchanan, King, McDaille, Woodbury, MoLPolk, and other strict construction statesmen, and approved by President Monroe and his able Cabinet.

The bill was postponed till Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a resolution that the de on the Nebraska bill shall terminate to a

tlemen here may discuss it, inasmuch as it has never Mr. RICHARDSON-There is a special order for

Mr. TAYLOR (Tenn.)-Did I not understand the tleman to say yesterday that he would not press the mo if the enemies of the bill desired further time in which

Mr. RICHARDSON-I said the time at which I showed a disposition to debate the bill, I would give much time as possible before reaching the special order.

wever, amid the confusion, the House were seven mo

only four days were to be allowed for discussing this mass He hoped the reporters would publish his words. Mr. MACE moved that the resolution be laid on the

Mr. ENGLISH moved a call of the House.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to ask a question. Messes. GIDDINGS, CAMPBELL and others objected, id much confusion ensued. Mr. HOUSTON desired to show that it takes two-thirds

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas, 95; Navs, 100.

he could make. There was a special order for next week, and, besides, there had already been eighty speeches made

Mr. EDGERTON said there are 234 members of the House, and he knew of no reason why ten, or forty, should be precluded from the debates. He asked for a modifica-

tion, extending the time to Saturday at 12 o'clock. moved a call of the House, and thereupon the year and a sys.

the table, and asked for Yeas and Nays. The SPEAKER decided this out of order. The question was taken on excusing Mr. CAMPBELL

House refused to lay Mr. Richardson's resolution on the table, and he appealed to that gentleman to extend the debate till Saturday noon, so as to give the opponents of bill a fair chance to be heard. Mr. CAMPBELL moved to lay the motion on the table

House refused to excuse Mr. Campbell from voting.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman not having v with the majority on that question could not so move Mr. WASHBURN (III.)-I voted with the major and make that motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Ill.) moved to lay that motion

THE SOFT-SHELL DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11, 1854.
Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the Editors of The Senate for publishing the debates of the Senate in that

out final action, was laid ever.

Mr. BERGHT moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of David Myerle, which was returned from the House at the request of the Senate, and laid

He moved the previous question. Mr. MACE-I suggest that the gentleman postpoclosing of the debate until Friday week, in order that

day, and it is desirable that this bill should be disposed in as it stands in the way of other business.

posed to terminate the debate would depend on the or

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to ask a question, but permion was denied from all parts of the House. He sa debating the admission of California as a State, and 10

postpone a special order. The House, by Yeas 88 to Navs 97, refused to call the

Mr. EDGERTON asked Mr. Richardson to modify his Mr. RICHARDSON replied, there was no change which

Mr. CAMPBELL asked to be excused from voting.
Mr. WENTWORTH (III.) moved to lay that request on

and decided negatively: Yeas, 85; Nays, 192. Mr. DEAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the

Mr. HAMILTON said the motion was not in order, cause nothing was to be accomplished by it. THE SPEAKER so decided. Mr. SAGE moved to reconsider the vote by which

he table. Decided affirmatively—yeas, 109; nays, 65 Mr. KERR asked leave to make a suggestion. [O